United Nations S/2018/1

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 January 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period from 30 December 2017 to 2 January 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-00416 (E) 120118 150118

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (30 December 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported five incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: two in Aleppo, two in Damascus and one in Ladhiqiyah.

The Turkish representative office has reported six incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: three in Aleppo, two in Idlib and one in Hama.

Most incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation (delivery of food) in Aleppo city, with a total cargo weight of 2.4 tons.

In total, 1,717 humanitarian operations have been carried out, with a total cargo weight of 2,374 tons.

As part of its initiative to help Syrian children, the Young Army Movement of Russia, working with the Steadfast Brotherhood, a public organization in Ladhiqiyah, distributed New Year gifts to 450 children.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 27 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 67,417 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, one ceasefire regime agreement has been signed with Rujm Husayn in Aleppo Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,319.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (31 December 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 19 incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: 10 in Aleppo, 5 in Ladhiqiyah and 4 in Damascus.

The Turkish representative office has reported seven incidents of gunfire: six in Damascus and one in Homs.

Most incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation (delivery of food) in Basir, Dar'a Governorate, with a total cargo weight of 2.4 tons.

In total, 1,718 humanitarian operations have been carried out, with a total cargo weight of 2,376.3 tons.

As part of its initiative to help Syrian children, the Young Army Movement of Russia sent backpacks containing office supplies, headwear and t-shirts bearing its logo to 400 schoolchildren in Jablah, Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 156 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 67,573 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,319.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (1 January 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported nine incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: five in Ladhiqiyah, three in Aleppo and one in Homs.

The Turkish representative office has not reported any violations.

Most incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation in Salihiyah, Dayr al-Zawr Governorate. Food with a total cargo weight of 2.4 tons was delivered to the local population.

In total, 1,719 humanitarian operations have been carried out, with a total cargo weight of 2,378.7 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 46 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 67,619 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, one ceasefire regime agreement has been signed with Shin in Homs Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,320.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (2 January 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire: five in Ladhiqiyah Governorate and three in Aleppo Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported six incidents of gunfire: four in Damascus Governorate and two in Aleppo Governorate.

Most incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

No humanitarian operations have been carried out by the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,719 humanitarian operations have been carried out, with a total cargo weight of 2,378.7 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 29 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 67,648 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas over the past 24 hours. The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,320.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations S/2018/2

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 January 2018

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and paragraphs 5 to 8 of the note by the President of the Council dated 15 July 2016 (S/2016/619), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2018 as follows:

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

Chair:
Kairat Umarov (Kazakhstan)

Vice-Chairs: Equatorial Guinea and Kuwait

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

Chair:
Kairat Umarov (Kazakhstan)

Vice-Chairs: Peru and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Chair:
Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Peru)

Vice-Chairs: Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

Chair:
Joanna Wronecka (Poland)

Vice-Chair: Kazakhstan

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Chair:
Mansour Alotaibi (Kuwait)

Vice-Chairs: Peru and Poland

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Please recycle

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Chair:
Sacha Sergio Llorentty Soliz (Bolivia (Plurinational State of))

Vice-Chairs: Côte d'Ivoire, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

Chair:
Joanna Wronecka (Poland)

Vice-Chairs: Côte d'Ivoire and Netherlands

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

Chair:
Anatolio Ndong Mba (Equatorial Guinea)

Vice-Chairs: Poland and Sweden

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Chair:
Karel J. G. van Oosterom (Netherlands)

Vice-Chairs: Equatorial Guinea and Poland

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

Chair:
Olof Skoog (Sweden)

Vice-Chair: Netherlands

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

Chair:
Kairat Umarov (Kazakhstan)

Vice-Chairs: Peru and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

Chair:
Anatolio Ndong Mba (Equatorial Guinea)

Vice-Chair: Ethiopia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

Chair:
Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)

Vice-Chair: Kuwait

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

Chair:
Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Peru)

Vice-Chair: Poland

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan

Chair:
Joanna Wronecka (Poland)

Vice-Chairs: Kazakhstan and Sweden

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali

Chair:
Olof Skoog (Sweden)

Vice-Chairs: Ethiopia

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Chair:
Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)

Vice-Chair: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Chair:
Tekeda Alemu (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chair: Côte d'Ivoire

Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

Chair:
Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Peru)

Vice-Chairs: Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

Chair:
Olof Skoog (Sweden)

Vice-Chair: Côte d'Ivoire

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Chair:
Mansour Alotaibi (Kuwait)

Vice-Chair: Poland

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

Chair:
Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Peru)

Vice-Chair: Netherlands

2. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 January 2016 (S/2016/44), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to select the facilitator for the period ending 31 December 2018 as follows:

Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)

Facilitator:

Karel J. G. van Oosterom (Netherlands)

United Nations S/2018/2/Rev.1

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 January 2018

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and paragraphs 111 to 114 of the annex to the note by the President of the Council dated 30 August 2017 (S/2017/507), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2018 as follows:

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

Chair:
Kairat Umarov (Kazakhstan)

Vice-Chairs: Equatorial Guinea and Kuwait

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

Chair:
Kairat Umarov (Kazakhstan)

Vice-Chairs: Peru and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Chair:
Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Peru)

Vice-Chairs: Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

Chair:
Joanna Wronecka (Poland)

Vice-Chair: Kazakhstan

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Chair:
Mansour Alotaibi (Kuwait)

Vice-Chairs: Peru and Poland

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Chair:
Sacha Sergio Llorentty Soliz (Bolivia (Plurinational State of))

Vice-Chairs: Côte d'Ivoire, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

Chair:
Joanna Wronecka (Poland)

Vice-Chairs: Côte d'Ivoire and Netherlands

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

Chair:
Anatolio Ndong Mba (Equatorial Guinea)

Vice-Chairs: Poland and Sweden

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Chair:
Karel J. G. van Oosterom (Netherlands)

Vice-Chairs: Equatorial Guinea and Poland

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

Chair:
Olof Skoog (Sweden)

Vice-Chair: Netherlands

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

Chair:
Kairat Umarov (Kazakhstan)

Vice-Chairs: Peru and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

Chair:
Anatolio Ndong Mba (Equatorial Guinea)

Vice-Chair: Ethiopia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

Chair:
Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)

Vice-Chair: Kuwait

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

Chair:
Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Peru)

Vice-Chair: Poland

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan

Chair:
Joanna Wronecka (Poland)

Vice-Chairs: Kazakhstan and Sweden

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali

Chair:
Olof Skoog (Sweden)

Vice-Chair: Ethiopia

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Chair:
Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)

Vice-Chair: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Chair:
Tekeda Alemu (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chair: Côte d'Ivoire

Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

Chair:
Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Peru)

Vice-Chairs: Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

Chair:
Olof Skoog (Sweden)

Vice-Chair: Côte d'Ivoire

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Chair:
Mansour Alotaibi (Kuwait)

Vice-Chair: Poland

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

Chair:
Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Peru)

Vice-Chair: Netherlands

2. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 January 2016 (S/2016/44), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to select the facilitator for the period ending 31 December 2018 as follows:

Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)

Facilitator:

Karel J. G. van Oosterom (Netherlands)

United Nations S/2018/3

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to report that the Government of Pakistan would like to see the following items retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized:

(a) The India-Pakistan question;

(b) The Hyderabad question;

(c) The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Maleeha **Lodhi**

18-00059 (E) 050118

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United Nations S/2018/4

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, under the presidency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Security Council plans to hold a briefing on Thursday, 18 January 2018, on the subject "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: confidence-building measures".

In this regard, Kazakhstan has prepared the attached concept note (see annex). I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kairat **Umarov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-00128 (E) 050118

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept note for the Security Council briefing on the subject "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: confidence-building measures", to be held on 18 January 2018

I. General information and purposes

1. Kazakhstan looks forward to its stewardship of duties as President of the Security Council in January 2018. As a State that consistently strives to ensure long-term peace, security, development and prosperity all over the world, we presented to the international community, in April 2016 and January 2017, respectively, two key documents on a world without wars and conflicts. The first is entitled "Manifesto: the world, the twenty-first century" (see A/70/818-S/2016/317 of 18 April 2016). The second is the policy address entitled "Kazakhstan's concept and vision for sustaining global partnerships for a secure, just and prosperous world" (see S/2017/19 of 6 January 2017). Both documents were conceived and developed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev.

2. It is in this context that the Kazakh presidency will hold a high-level thematic briefing of the Council on the subject "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: confidence-building measures". This event, which falls under the item "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", will be held on 18 January 2018 in the Security Council Chamber at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

3. The thrust is to find political resolutions to regional conflicts involving weapons of mass destruction, wherein "non-proliferation" confidence-building measures would go hand in hand with other political confidence-building measures. Thus, conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution require the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, since those weapons raise the stakes or exacerbate conflicts, with grievous humanitarian consequences.

4. The thematic briefing also focuses attention on the prevention agenda, since there is a greater need for dialogue, diplomacy and confidence-building measures to effectively implement the Secretary-General's Appeal and New Agenda for Peace, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In addition, political resolutions, treaties, joint projects and no-first-use pledges are examples of confidence-building measures that work properly and can be used effectively in the context of overall development.

II. Non-proliferation issues through the prism of strengthening confidence-building measures

5. The proposed topic will build on the existing non-proliferation efforts of the Council over the last two years, in particular at the following Security Council meetings on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction:

(a) 23 August 2016 (topic: "Challenges in addressing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, and related materials");

(b) 23 September 2016 (topic: "Maintenance of international peace and security: nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament"), to commemorate the

twentieth anniversary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and concentrate on nuclear-weapon tests, which led to the adoption of resolution 2310 (2016);

(c) 15 December 2016 (topic: "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Preventing catastrophe: a global agenda for stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors");

(d) 28 June 2017 (topic: "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction"), dedicated to the possibility of non-State actors, including terrorists, acquiring weapons of mass destruction;

(e) 21 September 2017 (topic: "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction"), dedicated to the implementation of the Council's resolutions.

6. The thematic briefing will address key non-proliferation issues on the United Nations agenda, but from a different angle, namely, through the prism of strengthening confidence-building measures, with the aim of formulating:

(a) Forward-looking recommendations based on the confluence of three themes: conflict prevention, non-proliferation and confidence-building measures, as well as the linkages between them;

(b) Confidence-building measures to overcome many country-specific, regional and thematic issues that have remained unresolved for many reasons, owing primarily to a lack of confidence and trust;

(c) Confidence-building measures to enforce the non-proliferation regime and enhance the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) since the pursuit of weapons of mass destruction is continued by threshold States and destructive non-State actors;

(d) A wide range of political measures to eliminate the incentives for possessing weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, including the resolution of many long-standing protracted conflicts and crises in various regions of the world which stem from a lack of trust, such as in the Middle East and North-East Asia/the Korean Peninsula, and for the most part have serious grounds;

(e) Confidence-building measures that would become part of the non-proliferation process, with Member States announcing relevant specific commitments.

7. In short, we need to develop new strategies on the basis of a harmonious combination of interests of all Member States to formulate a unified approach for cooperation in certain specified areas, including improved dialogue between nuclear and non-nuclear States. These would help to universalize international treaties (including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention) as means of strengthening confidence-building measures in the context of non-proliferation.

III. Briefers and participants

8. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, will represent the Kazakh presidency at this thematic briefing and address the gathering.

9. The Secretary-General will attend the event and brief participants on the matter.

10. He is expected to talk about the steps that the Security Council and Member States can take to help facilitate a political settlement of crises related to weapons of mass destruction or to ensure that the United Nations system, including its Member

States, takes action to implement confidence-building measures and promote transparency in the field of non-proliferation.

11. Thereafter, statements will be made by the Council members invited to participate in this thematic briefing at the highest possible level.

IV. Outcome document

12. A President's summary of the results of this thematic briefing will be prepared (within three to four days after the event).

United Nations S/2018/5

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 3 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Sudan wishes to have retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, item 56 under paragraph 3 of the summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration (S/2018/10), namely the item entitled "Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General" (S/3963).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Omer Dahab Fadl **Mohamed**
Permanent Representative

18-00108 (E) 040118

Please recycle

United Nations S/2018/6

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2018
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I write to you in order to inform you that at precisely 0945 hours on Thursday, 21 December 2017, a United Arab Emirates warplane (serial No. 0403) coming from United Arab Emirates airspace violated the airspace of Qatar. The warplane flew over the exclusive economic zone of Qatar for one minute at an altitude 33,400 feet and a speed of 460 knots, without either having given the competent Qatari authorities prior notification or receiving approval from those authorities (a map of the aircraft's flight path is attached).

This incident is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of Qatar and the integrity of its borders and territory. It is also a blatant violation of international law, conventions, covenants and norms. This incident is in line with the ongoing, irresponsible acts of provocation being committed unilaterally by the United Arab Emirates against Qatar. In addition to being a threat to regional stability and security, those acts are also a direct violation of the principles of respecting State sovereignty and maintaining international security and peace that are set out in the Charter of the United Nations.

While the Government of Qatar is keen to maintain good relations with neighbouring States, it strongly rejects any violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Should such a violation recur, Qatar, in order to preserve its legitimate sovereign right, will take every measure required to defend its borders, airspace and national security, in accordance with international law and norms.

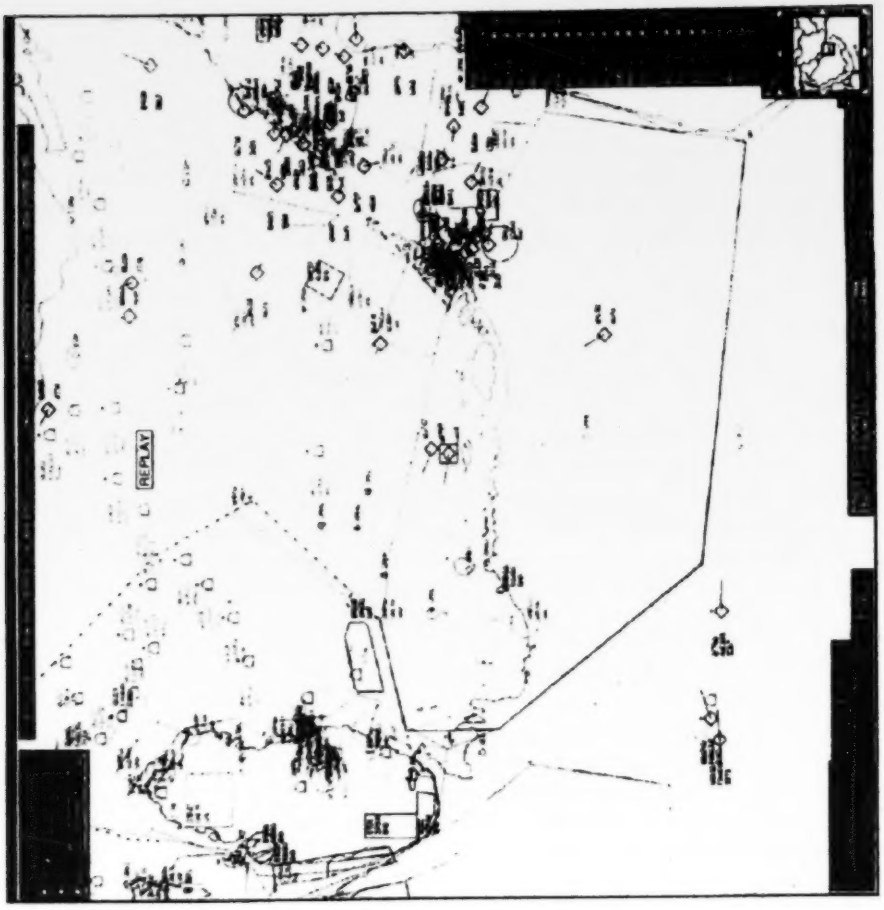
I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alya Ahmed Saif **Al-Thani**
Permanent Representative

18-00182 (E) 080118 080118

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council



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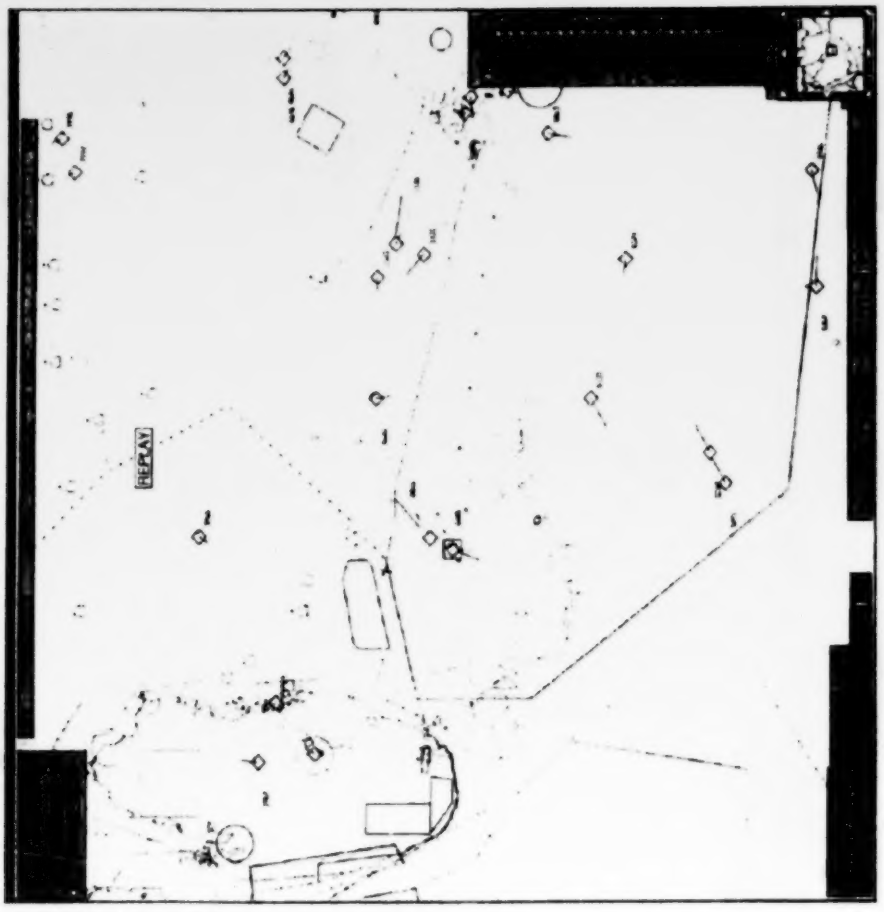
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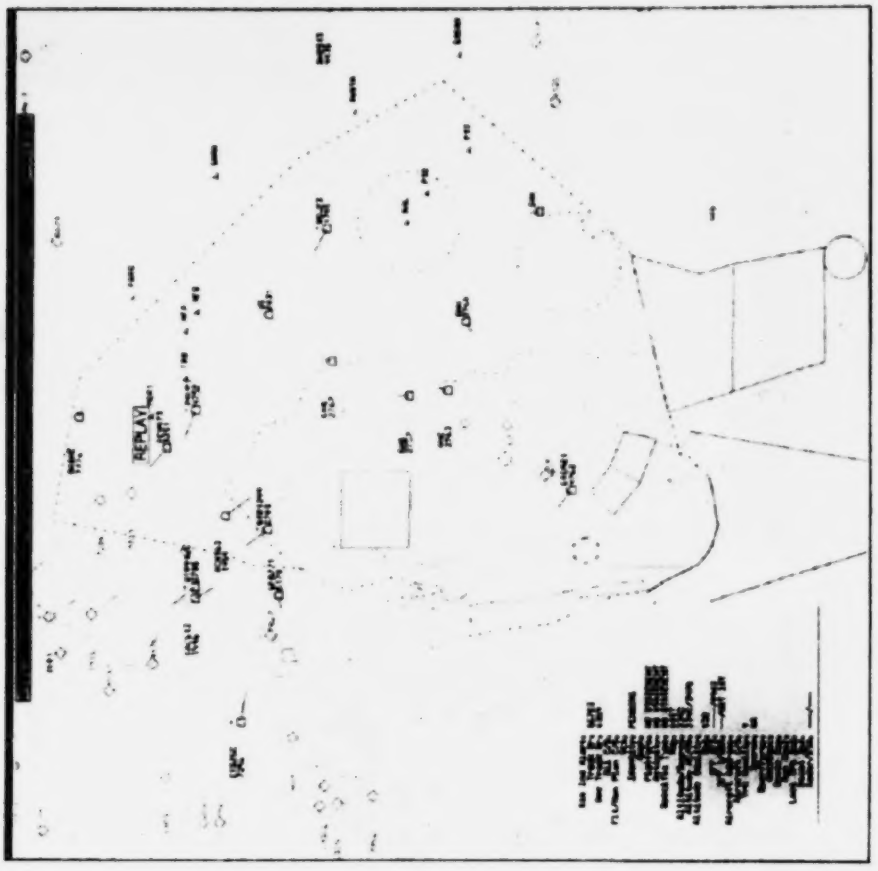
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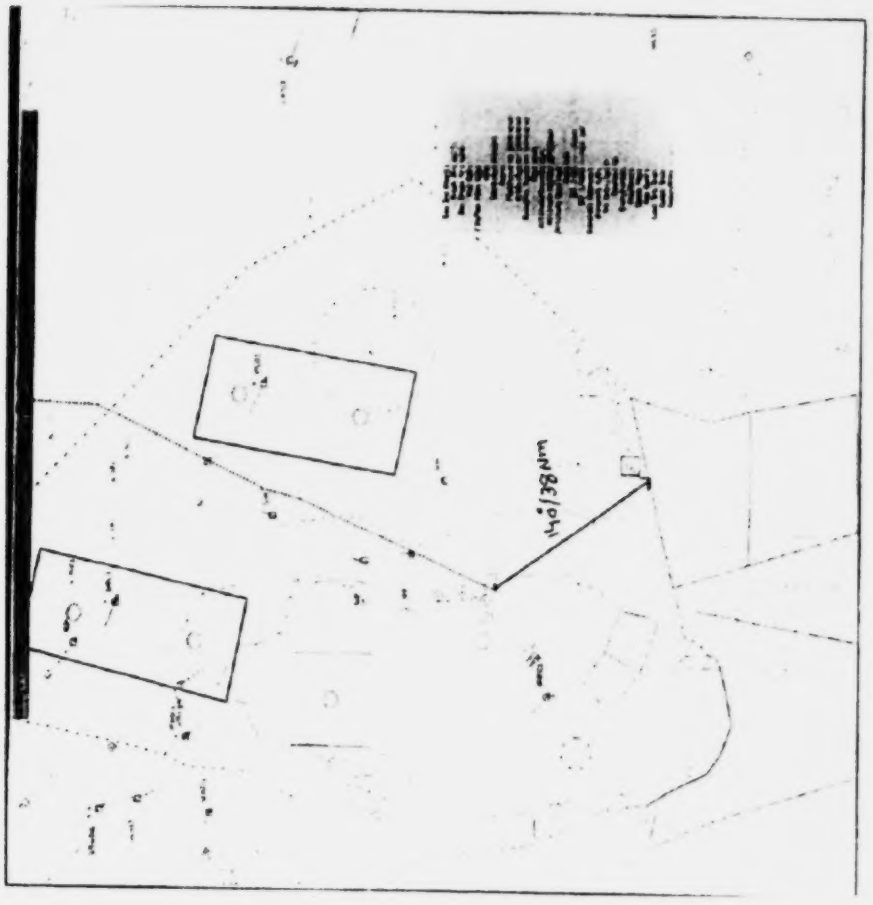
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United Nations S/2018/7*

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, during its presidency of the Security Council in January 2018, Kazakhstan plans to hold a debate on Friday, 19 January 2018, in connection with the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security: building regional partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a model to link security and development".

In this regard, Kazakhstan has prepared the attached concept note (see annex). I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kairat **Umarov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons on 12 January 2018.

18-00132* (E) 120118

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept note for the Security Council debate on the subject "Building regional partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a model for the security-development nexus", to be held on 19 January 2018

I. Background

1. Kazakhstan, for the first time representing Central Asia in the Security Council, looks forward to its stewardship of duties as the President of the Council in January 2018. We are striving to ensure long-term peace, security, development and prosperity in the region. Afghanistan therefore plays a special role in ensuring durable stability and security for the countries of Central Asia.

2. In this regard, our country proposes to hold a ministerial debate on the subject "Building regional partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a model for the security-development nexus", in connection with the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security", on 19 January 2018 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

3. The security situation in Afghanistan continues to be fragile and volatile, with an increase in the activities of well-known radical terrorist groups, including in the country's northern parts, which threaten the security of the region and beyond. Insecurity further hampers the growth of the Afghan economy.

4. All of the Central Asian States are committed to developing long-term cooperation with Afghanistan, since it is in their political and economic interest. It is our principal position that Afghanistan should be viewed not as a threat, but as an important and high-potential partner. It is therefore critical to integrate the economies of Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, including Central Asian States, through enhanced interaction and connectivity, inter alia, by implementing regional infrastructure, trade, investment, transit and transportation projects.

5. There are three important aspects of ensuring the success of Afghanistan, which, through further joint implementation, could be used as a template model applicable in other conflict zones around the world:

- Security and development are closely interrelated: without security there can be no development; and without development there is no security (this is the so-called security-development nexus)
- Security and development today have an aspect that is more regional than country-specific because many problems and the ways to solve them lie outside the framework of a single State and require a regional approach
- The shrinking volume of accessible international humanitarian and development assistance requires a coordinated and integrated regional strategy of United Nations structures, not competition among them. This approach should lead to a greater interaction and coordination of United Nations agencies and programmes, increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations, and ensuring greater transparency in the administration of aid, as well as the saving of resources.

6. Most important is a collective recommitment to a preventive approach in Afghanistan and the Central Asian region, as well as renewed comprehensive efforts to make conflict prevention central to work across the United Nations system.

7. Participants in the ministerial debate are therefore encouraged to announce specific commitments for achieving a war- and terrorism-free future for Afghanistan and Central Asia, including financial support from those with the capacity to provide it.

II. Practical goals

8. The event will be designed to:

- Stress the importance of coordinated actions and a regional approach of the world community in creating a zone of peace, cooperation and prosperity in Central Asia and Afghanistan, and welcome the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to use the effective tool of preventive diplomacy in this regard
- Express serious concern at the presence of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida affiliates and other illegal armed groups in Afghanistan, posing serious threats to the security of Afghanistan and the countries of the region, including Central Asia
- Call upon all States to strengthen their international and regional security cooperation to enhance information-sharing, border control, law enforcement and criminal justice so as to better counter the threat posed by these groups, including returning foreign terrorist fighters
- Further recognize that a conflict- and violence-free Afghanistan is critical for regional and global peace and security
- Encourage increased cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and relevant United Nations agencies and regional organizations in order to strengthen the region's capacity to overcome challenges to peace, stability and sustainable development, including in the areas of counter-terrorism, cross-border organized crime, combating illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, illegal migration, and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes
- Underscore the inextricable linkages between security and development projects in Central Asia and Afghanistan which will contribute to the strengthening of preventive measures for the security of the region
- Emphasize the commitment of all Central Asian States to developing long-term cooperation with Afghanistan, since it is in the political and economic interest of the countries of the region
- Recognize the efforts of the Central Asian States in implementing projects to facilitate regional connectivity, trade, transit and infrastructure in support of peace and prosperity for the people of Afghanistan and Central Asia
- Encourage further intensification of regional integration, including cooperation between the Central Asian countries and Afghanistan in the field of *infrastructure projects, inter alia, in the areas of energy, transport, transit and* interregional trade, as well as intensification of people-to-people contacts

III. Briefers and participants

9. The presidency will be represented by Kairat Abdrakhmanov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan.

10. The Secretary-General will brief participants.

11. Subsequently, speeches will be made by Mr. Abdrakhmanov and members of the Security Council.

12. Statements will then be made by the ministers for foreign affairs of Afghanistan and the countries of Central Asia, as well as interested States Members of the United Nations and observer organizations.

13. Security Council members will be invited to participate at the highest possible level.

14. The ministerial-level debate will be followed by the monthly working luncheon of the Secretary-General with Security Council members.

IV. Outcome document

15. On the occasion of this debate, it is expected that a presidential statement will be adopted calling for a constructive and innovative regional partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia. The outcome document will be circulated to all Member States and stakeholders, and made available at the Security Council presidency website.

18-00132

United Nations S/2018/8

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 3 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letter dated 19 June 2017 regarding the United States interventionist policy, I have the honour to draw your attention to the most recent and wide-ranging attempts by the Government of the United States to intervene in the national affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Against the backdrop of continuous attempts by previous United States administrations to disrupt the course of normal political, social and cultural life in Iran in the past several decades, starting from the coup against Iran's democratically elected Prime Minister in 1953, the current United States administration has crossed every limit in flouting the rules and principles of international law governing the civilized conduct of international relations.

In the past several days, the United States administration, led by the country's President, has stepped up its acts of intervention in a grotesque way in Iran's internal affairs under the pretext of providing support for sporadic protests, which in several instances were hijacked by infiltrators to include acts of senseless homicide, including the murder of a 12-year-old boy and his father, blind violence and rampant destruction. The President and Vice-President of the United States, in their numerous absurd tweets, incited Iranians to engage in disruptive acts. The United States Department of State went so far as admitting that the United States Government wants to encourage protestors in Iran to change their Government, admitting that the United States is engaged in interfering with the internal affairs of Iran through Facebook and Twitter.

The current United States administration, despite its recent empty statements, has continuously insulted the great Iranian nation and displayed open hostility towards Iranian people, including by banning ordinary Iranian citizens from entering the United States. It has furthermore violated even its own commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action by continuing to impose unlawful sanctions against Iran and by taking every possible devious measure to prevent Iranian people from enjoying the economic dividends of the sanction-lifting obligations of the United States under the Plan of Action.

I wish to underline that the right to protest is recognized and guaranteed in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In exercising this constitutionally sanctioned principle, groups of individuals representing various interests in different corners of the country hold protests, demonstrations and sit-ins almost on a daily basis. As in all other democracies, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is

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determined to protect this right as well as the safety and security of its citizens against acts of violence and destruction.

The flagrant acts of intervention currently undertaken by the United States Government are in contravention of peremptory norms of international law and in defiance of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. My Government expects that all States condemn such dangerous statements and policies and urge the United States Government to act responsibly and to adhere to the principles of the Charter and international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gholamali **Khoshroo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2018/9

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 January 2018
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 3 January 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to request that the item entitled "Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council" (S/10409) relating to the question of the occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, be retained on the list of items of which the Security Council is seized for the year 2018 and until such time as the dispute is resolved by peaceful means through direct negotiations or through the International Court of Justice, thereby ensuring a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the issue and achieving peace, security and regional and international stability.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saud Hamad **Alshamsi**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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